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BRITISH SUBJECTS WARNED TO EVACUATE HOLLAND AND BELGIUM

## ULTIMATUM REPORT

### "Daily Mirror" Says Air, Naval Bases Demanded

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"  
LONDON, NOV. 11 (UP).—THE BRUSSELS CORRESPONDENT OF THE "DAILY MIRROR" REPORTS THAT GERMANY HAS ISSUED A VIRTUAL ULTIMATUM TO THE NETHERLANDS.

The ultimatum, which expires on Monday, demands the cession of air and naval bases to the Reich.

The Correspondent reports that the ultimatum will be rejected.

The German demands, he says, were revealed at a secret meeting of members of the Belgian Diet on Friday.

They include:

- 1.—The cession to Germany of areas in Friesland and Groningen for use as Nazi air bases.
- 2.—The opening of Amsterdam as a free port for German naval vessels.

According to the "Daily Mirror's" correspondent, King Leopold of the Belgians informed Queen Wilhelmina that if the Netherlands acceded to the demands, the Belgian army would be forced to occupy the southern Dutch provinces of Zeeland and part of Limburg.

If Germany invades Dutch territory, Belgium will throw open her frontiers to French and British troops.

Holland, "United Press" correspondents cable from the Hague, continues to intensify defence preparations although officials deny there are any specific threats to their neutrality.

### TAKING NO CHANCES

#### Belgium Would Seek Allied Aid

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"  
BRUSSELS, Nov. 10 (UP).—It is estimated that help from either the British or the French armies could reach the north Belgian front within a couple of hours if needed.

However, it is generally believed here that the situation has improved and that there is no immediate danger from Germany.

Nevertheless, all precautions have already been taken on all frontiers in case the Germans invade Holland and try to cross Belgium at Limburg, which they may do in order to avoid the strongly fortified eastern frontier and the Meuse and Fally fortresses.

The northern protective works are mainly fortified with mines and barbed wire just behind the Dutch frontier. The new Albert Canal is now protected by small concrete fortresses, with preparations also completed for flooding the neighbouring regions, which are lower than the Canal. There are also strongly fortified areas in the Antwerp region.

#### Cabinet Meets

BRUSSELS, Nov. 11 (Reuter).—The Cabinet sat for three and a quarter hours yesterday evening. Ministers afterwards declined to make a statement.

After the meeting the Premier, M. Pierlot, conferred further with M. Spaak (Foreign Minister) and Gen. PLEASE Turn To Page 4.

### MOBILISATION BY SWISS

PARIS, Nov. 11 (Reuter).—The Swiss commander-in-chief has been authorised to call up as many men as he thinks necessary, according to Radio Paris.

In addition to two battalions of infantry, 30 squadrons of cavalry have been recalled, while the Staffs of certain reserve brigades and regiments have been completed.

The Swiss Federal Council, says a Bernese message, has decided that all men between the ages of 20 and 40 previously exempt from military service shall submit to another medical examination.

### "NEW STATESMAN" REPORTS UNOFFICIAL BRITISH "PROPOSITION" SENSATIONAL PROPOSALS TO JAPAN ARE RUMOURED



THE RINGED areas on this map indicate the low-lying part of the country which the Netherlands High Command is now inundating.

#### AIR MENACE

### INTENSE ACTIVITY

#### Nazi Planes Fly Over Belgium

BRUSSELS, Nov. 11 (UP).—Foreign aircraft, believed to be German, again flew over the Belgium regions of Liege, Limburg and the King Albert Canal (areas most directly involved in any German thrust).

Belgium pursuit planes and anti-aircraft guns sprung into instant action.

Unconfirmed reports state that one foreign plane was brought down in Limburg province.

A British plane landed in southern Belgium, apparently through motor trouble and navigational errors. Its crew were released.

The British Cabinet met at 9 p.m. to-day.

Reckless Violation

PARIS, Nov. 11 (Reuter).—On the Western Front, from Moselle to Switzerland, there has been ever-growing activity on land and in the air, while German planes are most active over northern France, where they have been sighted at Lille, Tourcoing and Maubeuge.

These planes came either by way of Belgium or the North Sea, but they mostly went back over Belgium as the quickest way, recklessly violating Belgium's neutrality.

This activity continued not only through the day but also through the night, and the air raid alarm was given early this morning in the northern areas concerned, including Paris.

Beyond the fact that anti-aircraft batteries fired on suspect planes, no details are yet available.

German air activity is at present authoritatively described as "considerable."

"Alert" Sounded

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"  
PARIS, Nov. 11 (UP).—German reconnaissance planes were operating over northern France all last night as the Dutch crisis appeared to be approaching a decisive issue.

Arriving from the North Sea the raiders flew to the south, causing the "alert" signals to be sounded at Lille, Tourcoing, Maubeuge and the principal mining and industrial areas of the Belgian frontier.

The invaders were protected by low cloud banks, which rendered anti-aircraft barrage ineffective.

These flights over the northern provinces climaxed a series of intensive German reconnaissance on

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"  
LONDON, Nov. 11 (UP).—The "New Statesman and Nation" reveals an alleged sensational British proposal to Japan "for the settlement of the China affair."

"China, the newspaper claims, would surrender large areas to Japan."

"Britain would support Wang Ching-wei's authority in return for the extension of British interests in South China, especially in Canton."

A Japanese attack on the Soviet Union would culminate the "deal."

The Editor, Mr. Kingsley Martin does not reveal his source of information, nor the sponsor of the alleged proposal.

He expresses the opinion that the scheme would fail "at any rate at this stage, because the Japanese are not in any position for any such venture."

Informed circles indicate that the plan as outlined has never been advanced officially, but may have arisen from "private" conversations.

Visit To Gaimusho  
TOKYO, Nov. 11 (Reuter).—The British Ambassador, Sir Robert Craigie, had a lengthy interview with the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Tani, yesterday.

According to the Japanese press, Sir Robert enquired as to the resumption of the suspended Anglo-Japanese conversations regarding Piontsin.

The Japanese news agency declares he contended that Anglo-Japanese questions in China should be adjusted in co-ordination with Japan-American and other third-power issues.

Mr. Robert's viewpoint is alleged to be practically unchanged since the previous meeting.

On the other hand, according to Japanese sources, Mr. Tani firmly maintained that Japanese relations with Britain in China should be adjusted independently of Japanese relations with other countries in China.

Reuter understands that though Sir Robert discussed a number of Anglo-Japanese issues in China, the Ambassador did not bring up the question of resumption of the suspended conversations.

Preparing The Ground  
TOKYO, Nov. 11 (Reuter).—The "Miyako Shimbun" reports that the Foreign Minister, Admiral Nomura, is preparing the ground for full-dress negotiations with Britain and America for settlement of the question of British and American interests in China, by seeking the views of executive officials of the Foreign Office of the two countries.

The paper adds, however, that it understands the Japanese Government in its negotiations will not touch upon the questions of those British and American interests "based on unequal treaties" or agreements between China and these third powers.

These questions, according to the paper, are:

Friday above and far beyond the French front line sectors from Luxembourg to the Swiss border.

Several enemy patrols are reported to have penetrated deep into France.

French patrol planes to-day flew far behind the German lines seeking information on German troop movements and preparations for what is believed to be large scale action.

### ALLIED FLAGS IN BELGIUM

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

BRUSSELS, Nov. 11 (UP).—The cheers with which the crowds greeted King Leopold's appearance at the Armistice Day ceremonies reflected this year's particular significance in the anniversary amidst the Anglo-French-German war.

At 11 a.m., the King, Crown Prince Baudouin and Prince Charles paid homage to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, on which the King placed a wreath.

Officers placed wreaths in behalf of Dowager Queen Elizabeth.

The tomb was surrounded by the flags of the Great War Allies, including the United States and Poland. All members of the Cabinet, the Speakers of the House and Senate and numerous other high officials attended the ceremonies.

At the conclusion a detachment of Boy Scouts and an entire division of field-equipped Army reserve marched past.

### NINETY PASSENGERS HAVE A THRILL

## Nazi Bomber's Attack On Channel Liner

LONDON, Nov. 11 (Reuter).—A German bomber attacked a Channel steamer shortly after she left France to-day with over 90 passengers.

Two bombs dropped in the sea.

No one was hurt and the ship continued the crossing.

Passengers saw the bomber driven off by three pursuit planes, which intercepted the enemy and protected the steamer from a possible diving bombing attack.

It is stated that one bomb fell a little over 120 yards from the steamer.

The machine was about 12,000 feet up.

PARIS ALARM  
PARIS, Nov. 11 (Reuter).—The air raid warning

was sounded in Paris at 4.40 this morning.

The all clear was given an hour and 20 minutes later.

R.A.F. Over Germany  
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Nov. 11 (UP).—It is officially announced that the R.A.F. carried out successful reconnaissance flights over southwest Germany last night, flying over Stuttgart, Mannheim and Nuremberg.

The announcement said: "One aircraft did not return."

LONDON, Nov. 11 (Reuter).—The Air Ministry announced that R.A.F. planes carried out successful reconnaissance flights over south-west Germany last night.

Among places flown over were Stuttgart, Mannheim and Nuremberg.

One of our planes has not returned.

Reason Not Disclosed  
German reconnaissance planes were also active yesterday, and many air raid alarms were sounded in northern France.

During the alarm period in Paris citizens heard the distant sound of anti-aircraft fire.

It is not known if any enemy planes were brought down. Meanwhile two floats of a German seaplane have been washed up on a Danish island. They are thought to belong to a Nazi plane which was fired on by Danish anti-aircraft batteries when it flew over Denmark last week.

### LATEST

## Attack On November 15?

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"  
ROME, Nov. 11 (UP).—Italy is determined to remain neutral even if Germany attacks through Holland or Belgium.

However, the new tension is resulting in the speeding up of Italy's efforts to establish a peace buttress in the Balkans.

The Home newspaper "Messaggero" to-day carries a report datelined The Hague.

The German attack against Holland will begin on November 15 following a violent press campaign and an offer of protection to Holland itself.

"At the same time Germany will begin an offensive on the Western Front."

"The German General Staff counts on being able to occupy within 28 hours Danish ports in the North Sea for the purpose of marching on Rotterdam. Thus Danish ports will become submarine bases for operations in the English Channel."

Tasks Undertaken

"The tasks you have undertaken, whether at home or in distant lands, PLEASE Turn To Page 4."

See Back Page For  
Further Late News

### BROADCAST BY QUEEN

#### Armistice Day Talk To Women, Of Empire

LONDON, Nov. 11 (Reuter).—Her Majesty the Queen, in simple but effective language, to-night broadcast an Armistice Day message to the women of the Empire thanking them for the way they had answered the call for fortitude and self-sacrifice.

The Queen at the outset recalled the "seven happy weeks" of goodwill and human kindness she and the King had enjoyed in Canada and the United States, contrasting them with the sad different circumstances prevailing to-day.

"The call has come, and from my heart I thank you, the women of the Empire, for the way you answered it."

Tasks Undertaken

"The tasks you have undertaken, whether at home or in distant lands, PLEASE Turn To Page 4."

## BABY BORN WITH TWO HEADS IN TENNESSEE

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

BRISTOL, Tenn., Nov. 10 (UP).—A baby born alive with two heads has been thriving for three weeks after the amputation of one of the heads, it was revealed to-day.

The doctors attending the case report that the second and smaller head projected from the base of the skull of the normal head.

There were impressions for nose, eyes, ears and mouth in the second head, but no opening.

The baby weighed 9 pounds at birth and was born October 17. It now weighs 14 lbs.

Dr. Fishback head of the American Medical Association states that such births are "extraordinarily rare, but not unheard of."



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## A Look Through The "Telegraph"

### 50 YEARS AGO

Nov. 11, 1889.  
It is rumoured in Constantinople that the Czar has accepted the Sultan's invitation to visit Constantinople in the Spring.

The Emperor of Germany visited the vessels of the British fleet at Athens, lunching with Admiral Housyns on board the Drenthout, when cordially toasted the British Navy.

M. Cuera de Cogolin, the editor of the *Courrier d'Alsace*, taking offence at an extract from the *Daily Press*, published in *l'Independence* *Tunisienne*, demanded an apology from the editor. None being rendered, a hostile meeting was arranged; pistols were chosen by the challengers, the terms being one shot at twenty-five paces. The duel was fought behind the claret. The pistols were loaded on the ground; and when the triggers were pulled both missed fire. Each of the combatants insisted on having another "go", but the seconds decided gravely that "a misfire was a day" and everybody unbraced. This duel, like most of these ridiculous encounters nowadays, proved a complete fizzle.

H.M.S. *Rattler*, Com. Matland Dounell, will leave Singapore for Hongkong upon the arrival at Singapore of the new gun-boats *Pigmy* and *Plover*, which are shortly expected. The *Plover* will accompany the *Rattler* to Hongkong and the *Pigmy* will remain in Singapore to take the place of the *Rattler*. The two new gun-boats are of what is called the Pigeon class. The *Pigmy* and *Plover* are quite new, having been launched in 1888, the former at Sheerness and the latter at Pembroke.

### 25 YEARS AGO

Nov. 11, 1914.  
Yesterday morning the *Emden* appeared four the Cocos Islands as a four-funnelled ship—one funnel being of canvas. Some of her crew having landed, captured and destroyed a station connected with the wireless installation. Later, H.M.A.S. *Sydney* appeared and an engagement took place between the two vessels in which the *Emden* lost two funnels and a mast, and caught fire stern. Our correspondent adds that the *Sydney* was severely touched, and that her casualties were only 3 killed and 16 wounded. The *Emden's* first shot carried away one of the *Sydney's* range finders.

The *Emden* ran ashore on Keeling Island and was burnt out. The captain of the *Sydney* describes her as "a shambling" ship, and that only thirty men, out of a complement of three hundred, were left. The *Emden* had commandeered a two months' supply of stores. Mr. Winston Churchill has telegraphed to H.M.A.S. *Sydney* and to the Commonwealth Navy Dept. his warmest congratulations on the brilliant entry of the Australian Navy into the war and the signal service rendered to the allied cause.

It is stated that the German cruiser *Koeln* has been impounded in the Ruffel river, German East Africa, by the sinking of some colliers at the river-mouth.

Earl Kitchener has telegraphed to the Japanese War Minister his warmest congratulations on the fall of Tientsin, adding that the British Army is proud to be associated with its gallant Japanese comrades in this enterprise.

The War Office has been reproached with failure to stimulate recruiting by means of parades, but the appearance of the Colonial troops in the Lord Mayor's Show has had an immediate effect. A fresh boom in recruiting started yesterday. Another interview to recruiting has been removed by the announcement of substantial increases in the allowances to the widows and children of soldiers and sailors killed in the war, or dying within seven years. The minimum for a family of five is one pound per week.

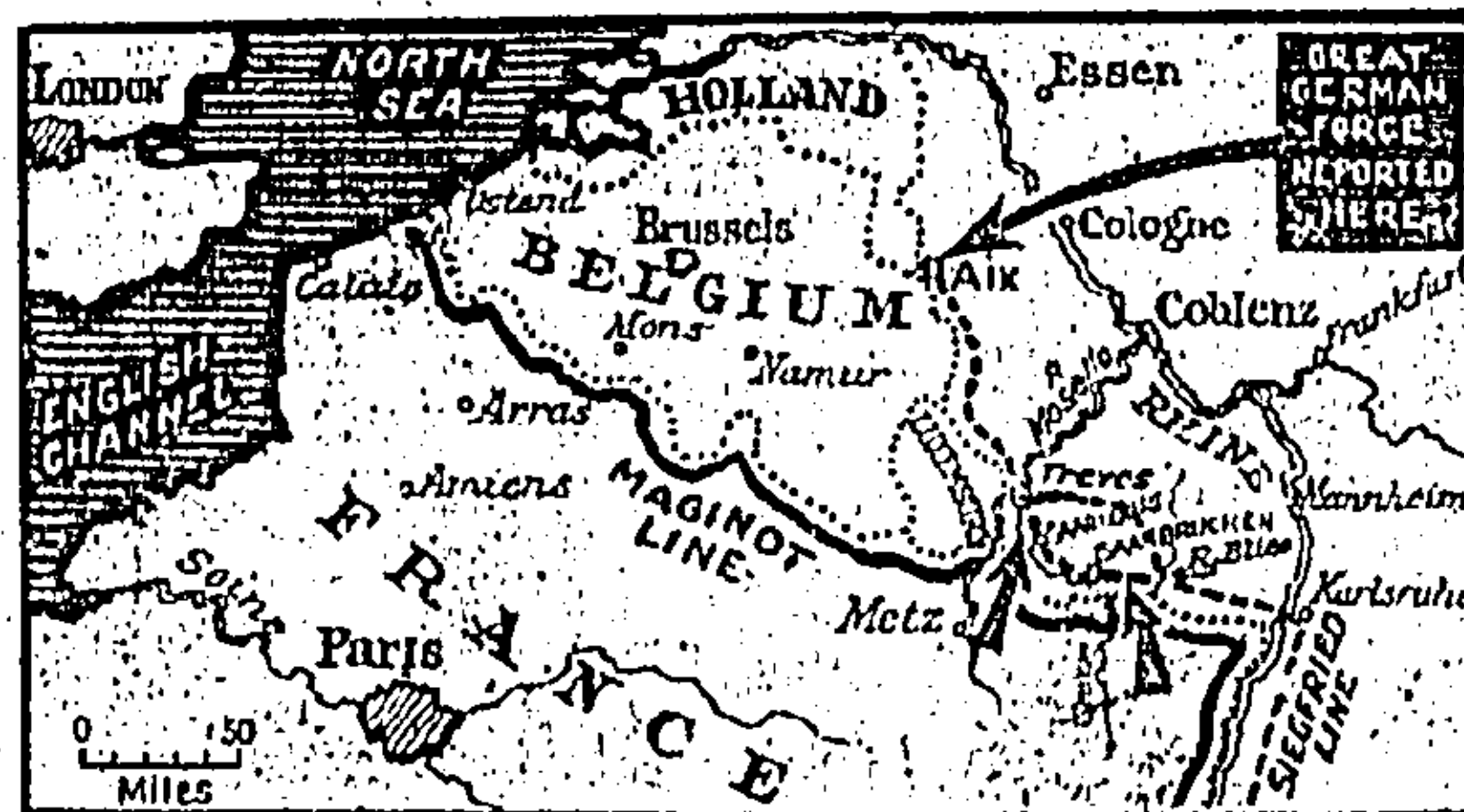
### 10 YEARS AGO

It is learned that the Nanking Eighth Division which left Hankow for Hsinan on Saturday is under orders to proceed at once to Szechuan, where they will no straight into the Government front line reinforcing the Nanking troops engaged in the savage battle raging round Mianhsien, which is still held by the Kuomintang.

Marshal Chiang Kai-shek has now practically exhausted all his reserve divisions in gigantic efforts to overwhelm the rebels.

# They Swept The Sea

To-day, with Holland threatened by invasion, the "Telegraph" tells the story of the tiny strange country "formed of the alluvial deposits of two rivers," which through the ages has fought against man and nature. Once it ruled the commercial world.



Desiderius Erasmus raised the banner of free thought, clear thought, and fled through Europe preaching it in his flight. Hals blossomed forth into the grand vigour of paint and Vermeer tempered it to coolness that still can thrill and chill at once. Rembrandt painted age and youth with equal intensity and laid on his background as dark as his country's history.

England, independent Holland's first ally, found that by freeing the Dutch she had crippled herself. The Dutch carried

England, commercially menaced, passed a Navigation Act. Tromp, after a victory, nailed a broom to his mast in token that he had swept the English from the English Seas. Monk, a soldier on ship-board, disapproved the boast, routed his fleet and killed the Admiral. Thenceforward, the Dutch monopoly was broken and the carrying trade came to England.

Holland still had a shot in her locker. The Protector could protect no longer; he was dead. Pepys and James of York

once, by sheer not knowing when they were beaten, they won at last.

William of Orange broke the power of France—to be rolled up by Marlborough and his Dutch and German allies in the opening of the eighteenth century. Dutch tactics were always Fabian: delay, war of attrition, hazarding nothing—until Marlborough sent a letter of apology to the French commander to explain that they had been permitted to escape only owing to the prudence of the Dutch, who dared not risk an assault.

Glowing like a jewel through the fury of the seventeenth century burned in Holland the philosophy of Spinoza; the Jewish lens-grinder who was the boast, routed his fleet and called both "Atheist" and "God-intoxicated"; who fought a lawsuit to gain a pension and, when he won it, gave the award to his opponent.

Dutch troops were dragged into the eighteenth century wars. Holland and Britain guaranteed the "Pragmatic Sanction"—the abolition of the Salic Law, under which no woman could inherit a crown—to permit Maria Theresa to rule Austria-Hungary.

And Dutchmen had to make good their pledge with their blood when Frederick the Great, another guarantor, stretched out his greedy Hohenzollern hand from Brandenburg and gained Silesia at the price of his honour.

Holland allied with Great Catherine of Russia against England—until England "mopped up" her fleet. And, in 1795, a squadron of French cuirassiers galloped over the ice at Helder to capture such Dutch warships as had escaped the English guns. But the Dutch fleet, allied with France, was wiped out at Camperdown in 1797.

Napoleon set up his brother Louis, father of the Third Napoleon, as King in Holland, but after four years claimed Holland as French "as it was formed out of the alluvial deposits of two French rivers." He held it until 1813, and Dutch troops were victorious in the campaign that culminated in triumph at Waterloo.

In 1840 Belgium split off. Eight years later, when all Europe seethed with revolution, the King of Holland was the leader of the Dutch Left Wing.

The unquenchable Dutch spirit still burns to-day. Holland holds a Colonial Empire of 790,000 square miles—in Dutch Guiana and Malaya—and 60,967,000 people.

Holland is regaining her ancient carrying trade: her airlines—a network over Europe and pioneers of distance flights—are ranked fifth in bulk in the world.

Holland is still fighting. With modern weapons she, the neutral from 1914 to 1918 and the asylum for the dishonoured descendant of Frederick the Great, wages ceaseless war against the sea; reclaiming land, draining it, and making the brine-soaked desert into fertile ground.

This is the land through which Nazi hordes may soon march.

## FACTS

The Netherlands (Holland) to-day: Population 8,392,000. Overseas population (Dutch East and West Indies) 60,697,000. Area 13,203 square miles. Overseas area 790,000 square miles. Largest town, Amsterdam (781,660). Capital, The Hague (477,472). Monarchy, constitutional and hereditary. Home Army, all ranks, 17,000 men. Overseas Army 33,000.

all the eastern trade from Lisbon to North Europe. The Dutch had a virtual monopoly of the "Isles of Spice"—Java and Sumatra and Borneo. The Dutch had a colony on the American seaboard—New Amsterdam. The Dutch, stirring with the birth of Royallism—to come to fruition in the House of Orange in 1813—dared to criticise the English Regicides.

And the Dutch East and West India Companies coined florins from tulips, silks, spices, ships, raids, and slaves.

(James II) had not yet built up the British Navy. And while Charles II and his ladies—Castlemain, Gwynne, de Querouaille—chased a moth in the palace, de Ruyter sailed up the Medway and burned the British ships at anchor.

Gallant but unavailing. New Amsterdam was renamed New York for James. And James's daughter married into the House of Orange: that family of stern, tight-lipped, silent men, who fought hopeless fights so hopefully that by sheer persist-

The hammer-blows with which Luther nailed his theses to the church of Wittenburg had struck an echo in the dour Flemish hearts. Commercial Holland (to be satirised 300 years later in Canning's verse:

"In matters of commerce the fault of the Dutch is offering too little and asking too much")

saw in the Reformation not only a rallying cry from the yoke of Spain imposed with military valour by Don John of Austria or with military cruelty by the Duke of Alba, but a source of profit from looted monasteries, even as did the Tudors.

Spain strove to hold the re-volving Netherlands. Under the genius of William the Silent, the great Stadholder who strolled in the street with Flemish simplicity in an age of pomp, they had won precarious successes.

But Leyden was the key of the campaign. And Leyden was like to fall, for all the spirit of her defenders.

But as England found Neptune for ally against Spain, Holland also turned to the sea. Her patriot left wing, the Beggars of the Sea, cut the dikes which alone saved Holland from inundation—and washed the Spaniards out, bringing on the same waves food ships to the very walls of the famished city.

As the sea swept in, Holland, the independent State, was born.

For eighty years Holland (which was only one of the 17 provinces of the Netherlands which are to-day Holland and Belgium) fought Spain. Only at the end of the Thirty Years' War was her frontier recognised.

The war was shot with heroism, and graced between battles with beauty. Philip Sidney died at Zutphen, giving his last drop of water to a wounded private soldier, with the words "Thy need is greater than mine." Gerard, the Frenchman, assassinated William the Silent. John of Leyden, the great Anabaptist, reared his short-lived theocratic State. Jacobus Arminius raised his voice against Calvinistic fatalism.

## GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty



"I still think the neighbours would have taken care of the ferns if you took the trouble to ask 'em."



# HOW WORLD CELEBRATED NOV. 11

## Wreaths On The Old Battlefields

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

ARRAS, Nov. 11 (UP).—On the old battlefields in the chill and rain, at the spot where over 200 thousand were killed, General Viscount Gort, Commander in Chief of the British forces, accompanied by the Duke of Gloucester and members of the General Staff, in addition to the French General Varuz, placed a wreath on the war memorial to-day.

Extraordinary precautions were taken with anti-aircraft and machine guns.

The ceremony was severe in its simplicity and lasted only three minutes.

A detachment of 50 British tin-hatted six footers presented arms as the French priest said the prayer and 16 buglers sounded the mournful strains of the Last Post.

Fifty military spectators stood at attention as Generals Gort and Varuz advanced and placed the wreath.

Shortly thereafter, General Gort inspected the guard. The only French representation were a dozen French Garde-Mobles.

The ceremony occurred in the middle of a huge cemetery containing over 30,000 bodies.

A huge German cemetery with 40,000 bodies of those killed in the same battle was within eyeshot. The British Guard of Honour wore red poppies on their right breasts, the only touch of colour at the raw, dreary scene.

### TWO BIG CEREMONIES

LONDON, Nov. 11 (Reuter).—Armistice Day was celebrated both in Britain and France, though in vastly different form than usual.

In London, the King and Queen for the first time were not present at the Cenotaph in Whitehall. Their Majesties remained in Buckingham Palace and listened in to the service over the radio.

#### THE PRESS

## MUST NOT BE IN VAIN

LONDON, Nov. 11 (Reuter). The whole of the press to-day reflected the thoughts that are uppermost in the mind of every Briton, and looks forward not only to victory but to a peace which will lead to better things.

Though the traditional ceremony has had to be suspended, says "The Times," the spirit to-day is greater than that of former years.

We will not lay down our arms until the victory has been won for right against wrong, for decency against tyranny.

Once again we are fighting for the same principles, which now are better understood.

We realise the horror of war but the spirit in which we took up arms to fight for liberty 25 years ago is the same spirit that will enable us to continue to the end.

The "Yorkshire Post" comments that we must ensure that the war is not being fought in vain.

We seek a new Europe in which all free nations can work for peace and a worthy memorial to those who died.

The Armistice is not forgotten in the United States.

#### They Also Serve

The "New York Times" says: "We stand aside but wait to play our part in the new society of free nations."

"The veterans of the American forces in the Great War need not think that the cause for which they suffered is forgotten."

## Censorship Of Xmas Cards

### Espionage Will Be Guarded Against

LONDON, Nov. 11 (Reuter).—There is form of control of the posting of Christmas cards from this country, as in the last war German agents used this type of printed matter to convey information to Germany through neutral countries.

There will be no restriction on sending cards to members of the Navy, Army and Air Force, wherever they may be, provided they are posted in the same way as letters.

Countries where censorship will not be exercised are France and French overseas possessions, the United States, South American countries, and with certain exceptions, the whole of the Far-East.

#### Consonable Countries

Consonable countries are the whole of Europe, except France, the overseas possessions of Spain, Portugal, the Netherlands and Italy, China, Japan and Thai.

The name and address must be printed on the envelope instead of written or typewritten. Senders cannot order cards themselves but must obtain them from the agents with whom they must lodge a list of addresses, and the cards will be posted for them.

#### GERMANY

## REICH FATEFUL DAY IGNORED BY NAZIS

BERLIN, Nov. 11 (UP).—Although Germany, as usual, ignored the Armistice anniversary, the "National Zeitung", in a second page story, recalls Herr Erzberger's signing of the Versailles treaty for the Reich, and warns that Germany to-day is not as weak as the Germany of November, 1918.

#### BRITAIN

## MILLIONS OF POPPIES

### Unofficial Silence Observed

LONDON, Nov. 11 (Reuter).—The 21st anniversary of Armistice Day was celebrated throughout Britain and the Empire in the restrained atmosphere of war.

There was no parade at Whitehall and no Official Silence—the Silence, however, was generally observed in offices and homes at 11 a.m. There was no even one feature, the Westminster Abbey service, remained unchanged.

To avoid crowds at Whitehall, a time-table was drawn up for delegations of Old Comrades and Regimental Associations laying wreaths. Their Majesties' wreath of poppies and cornflowers was placed on the Cenotaph by an equestrian.

#### Crowds Dispersed

From an early hour, special police were on duty to disperse crowds. "Red Poppy" sold in their millions on the streets and with the Poppies appeared the French cornflowers as a symbol of Allied unity.

Overseas ceremonies were more impressive, especially in Australia, when a special service was held in front of Parliament House.

All the High Commissioners in London placed wreaths on the Cenotaph.

In France, the day was commemorated in two big ceremonies, one at a memorial site on a battlefield of the last war and the other in Paris.

The battlefield ceremony was attended, among others, by General Lord Gort, the British commander-in-chief, and by the French General Blanchard.

For the second time this year the Grenadier Guards marched up the famous Champs Elysees, but this time in battle dress, and took part in the homage paid to those who died in 1914-18.

At the Arc de Triomphe the Grenadier Guards halted opposite a company of the 20th Regiment of French Infantry, every one of whom was wearing the Croix de Guerre, won in the present war.

Next to the French troops were Polish soldiers in blue berets with the Polish eagle, and members of the British Legion in France.

After members of the French Government had laid wreaths on the Unknown Soldier's Tomb there was a two-minute silence.

The silence was broken by a roll of drums by the band of the French Mobile Guard, and then the trumpets sounded the Call to the Dead.

Short Address

President Lebrun delivered a short address, during which he said: "We know we are fighting for a just cause. The world is with us and success is assured."

The band of the Grenadier Guards led the march down the Champs Elysees. They were followed by the Grenadier Guards and the French and Polish troops.

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#### AMERICA

## SPEECH BY THE PRESIDENT

### Roosevelt Seeking Road To Peace

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (UP).—President Roosevelt, in an Armistice Day speech, declared that he was seeking the road to a peace which would be better than that achieved in 1918.

Shortly after placing a wreath upon the tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington Cemetery, the President, briefly, by telephone, addressed the Centennial ceremonies which are being held at the Gales Military Institute at Lexington, Ky.

"There is nothing inconsistent in saying a word about peace at the anniversary of this great school," the President said.

"In our history, the two always had the same connection. We have never had the illusion that peace and freedom could be based on weakness."

"Now we need a new and better peace; peace which will cause men at length to lay down the weapons of hatred which had been used to divide them and forge the purposeless ambitions which have always created fear—ambitions which, in the long run, serves no useful end."

Common Language

"We seek a language in which a neighbour can talk to a neighbour; in which men can talk to men, whereby the common homely human instincts, which are found everywhere, may reach expression through the elimination of fear."

"I have sought—and still seek in all simplicity, to try and find a road toward this peace."

"It must be the goal not only of men trained to arms, but to all of us everywhere whose earnest desire is a quiet peace under liberty."

Unshakeable Faith

The Maginot forces have unshakeable faith in the impregnability of their line, but even if the Germans, in a surprise attack, or by sheer weight of their forces—taking at least 1,500,000 losses in the process—succeeded in breaking through and getting into the interior of France their problem would be to get back out again.

These fortresses are so planned that they can operate in any direction. In case the Germans had broken through, each fortress would be hermetically sealed and life could go on normally for six months or a year, but the guns in this fortress and those within sight to the right and left would swing around to establish another curtain of fire behind the Germans and prevent their retreating while the main French Army on the surface drove the enemy back into range of these furious guns.

France has tremendous faith in the Maginot Line but, at the best, these fortresses are immovable so the French General Staff has kept up its tradition of keeping the best mobile artillery in Europe together with excellent infantry and a remarkable although small air force.

Warsaw: City of Misery

Red Cross Refused Permission To Act

LONDON, Nov. 11 (Reuter).—The misery of Warsaw under German rule was described in London to-day by M. Jan Puncce, the new Polish Minister of Social Welfare.

M. Puncce said the city was without coal and no food could be obtained in a radius of 40 miles.

Jews were being victimised on all sides, and even German soldiers relented when they saw Jews being turned away from the bread queues.

The International Red Cross has been refused permission by the Nazis to distribute medicine, though disease is more widespread in the German-occupied areas than in the Russian-occupied districts.

M. Puncce, who returns to Paris to-morrow, is raising money for the 120,000 Polish refugees in Europe.

Britain's Advice To Shippers

LONDON, Nov. 11 (Reuter).—A note was issued by the Ministry of Economic Warfare this morning for shippers abroad, with the aim of avoiding delay.

Shippers are requested to mark goods covered by the British contraband list and destined for neutrals, with the name of the buyer.

Goods shipped after November 20 with no name on them are liable to seizure.

The new order will not affect goods shipped under the old arrangements.

Bills of lading made to the order of a bank with the words "order buyer" and the name are equivalent to bills of lading naming the consignee.

Trade Talks In London

LONDON, Nov. 11 (British Wire).—Trade discussions are proceeding with the representatives in London of all European neutral countries.

Many Arrests In Slovakia

BUDAPEST, Nov. 11 (Reuter).—Several persons charged with plotting on behalf of the former Czech Government have been arrested in Slovakia.

Smigly-Rydz Relieved Of Post

LONDON, Nov. 11 (Reuter).—Marshal Smigly-Rydz has been relieved of his post as Inspector-General of the Polish armed forces, which General Sikorski has taken over, according to Paris wireless.

Poles In Japan Observe Festival

TOKYO, Nov. 11 (Reuter).—The Polish Embassy here to-day observed Poland's Independence Day.

The Ambassador, Tadeusz de Romer, and other members of the Embassy staff attended church service in the morning, and in the afternoon held an official reception.

#### WESTERN FRONT

## THE WAR STILL GOES ON

### No Armistice In Battle Zone

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN THE MAGINOT LINE, Nov. 11 (UP).—Ten million French, British and German fighters are again face to face in almost the same alignment where the fighting was halted 21 years ago in the war to end all wars.

There was no observation of the Armistice ceremony in the front line trenches and Maginot fortifications to-day, no lessening of fire and no armistice.

There was only scattered patrol action because the German High Command has not yet made up its mind where to attack and how.

I spent Armistice Day with a regiment of that famed Special Corps which mans the Maginot line.

For the second time General Gamelin has ordered one unit of the famed defence system to be opened to American reporters. This unit is a busy unit in one of the hottest corners of the Saar Valley.

There was no Armistice Day let-up behind and around this fortification and surface troops are filling while forests, planting mines and tanks, digging tank traps and trenches and striding wire to doubly reinforce this line if that should be necessary.

Defences Studied

In this fortress I had a particular opportunity to study their defence against modern artillery and aerial bombs which in intensity can surpass any destructive weapon man ever conceived.

So little of these enormous works are on or near the surface that months or years of shelling could not destroy all their turrets or cupolas or even hope to drive the defence forces out of their antilith.

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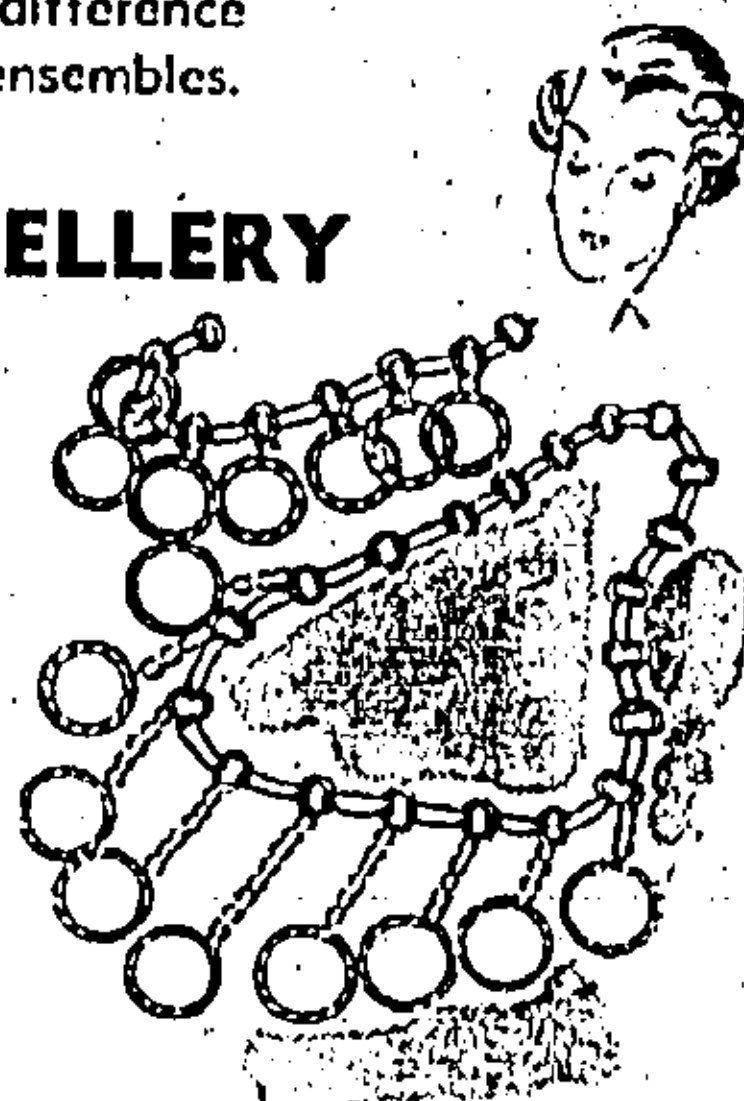
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"ALLIES, WHERE ART THOU?"

## LATE NEWS

### Threat To Britain

**SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"**  
BERLIN, Nov. 11 (UP).—The "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" says: "There is no divine law that the island of the chosen people should always be immune from entrance of the enemy (first Press hint of the invasion of the British Isles)."

"The plan at which experts have often indulged may change with surprising suddenness."

"The future will show whether the island, largely denuded of fighting forces, is still unassailable."

"The war will not be won by application of rigid traditional rules but with courage and imagination."

"If England forces us to fight a war to the last, she, for the first time after an isolation of 900 years, will be brought directly into contact with the horrors of war."

### Germans March In To Disputed Area

**SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"**  
AMSTERDAM, Nov. 11 (UP).—Mr. Gratian McGroarty, "United Press" correspondent, reports as follows:

"On the Venloo border I saw German soldiers invade. No Man's Land which Germany considers part of the Fatherland and which the Dutch regard as part of Holland."

"Twenty German soldiers and one officer marched through the border gate and loaded furniture into a motor-truck from the German Customs House which technically stands on this side of the frontier."

"The whole operation was carried out without Dutch interference."

"I saw few German troops but residents say that on clear days concentrations could be easily be seen."

"Touring the frontier I saw every road leading to Holland barricaded with concrete obstacles and guarded by soldiers."

"Hundreds of people, mostly women and children, have already left Venloo for the inland, fearing invasion and the danger of escape being cut off by inundations in Holland."

### Hitler's Assassin

BERLIN, Nov. 11 (UP).—Herr Hummer, head of the Gestapo, has announced that he is confident that the preparations to assassinate Hitler at Munich began near the end of August.

He said that he strongly suspects a person who, in the guise of a workman, regularly made repairs about the building.

He has appealed to the public to promptly inform the secret police of any information concerning the suspect, who is between 30 and 35 years old; dark, unparted hair, wore dirty yellowish work clothes, knickerbockers and a visored cap when last seen.

### Ex-Kaiser May Go To Portugal

**SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"**  
LONDON, Nov. 11 (UP).—An "Exchange Telegram" from Lisbon reliably reports that the ex-Kaiser has expressed a wish to reside in Portugal if he is obliged to leave Holland.

### Berlin Reticence

**SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"**  
BERLIN, Nov. 11 (UP).—Authorized circles continue to decline to make a statement regarding the rumours of Germany's intentions in Holland.

"I cannot go beyond what has already been said a number of times that German neutrality is based on the principle of absolute reciprocity," said a spokesman to-day.

"Moreover, I am not authorized to speak of German troop movements beyond pointing out that on such a long frontier, it is obvious that our troops have to be placed in a fanlike formation," he said.

### If Germany Invades Holland

BRUSSELS, Nov. 11 (UP).—There is reason to believe that if Germany invaded Holland, Belgium would allow the French and British troops to cross Belgium.

Such action would be based, firstly, on the exact invasion of Holland would be considered a threat to Belgium herself; secondly, such a breach of the German promise to Holland might foreshadow a similar breach in the promise to Belgium, especially if the Germans established land bases in the Netherlands; and, thirdly, the British and French have already guaranteed Belgium's independence.

Even though Belgium allowed the French and British troops to cross, it is believed that Belgium would restrict herself to defending her own territory.

It is reliably reported that the Cabinet has already discussed the possibilities, but so far there has been no decision. Officials are silent but deny that there has been a German ultimatum.

Meanwhile, the fact that Armistice Day has passed peacefully, which many, even the members of the Cabinet feared, led to laxation of the uneasiness.

However, military activity continued in Belgium. At Limburg there were similar movements to those at the beginning of September on the east frontier where defensive works have already been prepared.

It is reported that a number of workers who desired to cross the frontier to Aix La Chapelle this morning were sent back from the Belgian frontier. However, the nearby highway from La Calamine to Aix remained open.

### BROADCAST BY QUEEN

(Continued from Page 1.)

cover every field of national service, and I would like to pay my tribute to all of you who are giving such splendid and unselfish help in this time of trouble."

After reference to those whose family life had been broken up—husbands going off to their allotted tasks and children evacuated—the Queen reminded her listeners that she and the King knew what it meant to be parted from their children.

"Women in all lands yearn for the day when it will be possible to set about building a new and better world where peace and goodwill shall abide."

"The day must come."

"Meanwhile, to all of you in every corner of the Empire, who are doing such fine work in all our services or carrying on at home amidst the trial of these days, I would send a message of hope and encouragement."

### Part To Play

"We all have a part to play and I know you will not fail in it."

"Only when we have won through to enduring peace shall we be free to work, unhindered for the greater happiness and well-being of all mankind."

"We put our trust in God, who is our refuge and strength in all times of trouble."

"I pray with all my heart that He may bless, guide and keep you always."

### POLISH MAYOR EXECUTED

**SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"**  
BERLIN, Nov. 11 (UP).—The official D.N.B. News Agency's correspondent at Bromberg reports that Leon Karolowski, former Mayor of Bromberg, has been executed as the man "responsible for Bromberg's bloody Sunday."

This was the occasion on which the Poles were alleged to have murdered the German garrison before the occupation of the city by German troops.

### Shipping Strike In S. Francisco

**SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"**  
SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10 (UP).—The Ship's Clerks Association has called a strike for 6 p.m. to-day, threatening to tie up all the city's waterfront commerce.

The strike has been called against the Dock Checkers Employers' Association for having rejected the Clerks' demands for a 1040 contract.

### League Of Nations Meeting Postponed

**SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"**  
GENEVA, Nov. 11 (UP).—It is officially announced that the League of Nations Assembly meeting, which was scheduled for December 4, has been postponed sine die because several Governments consider it inopportune at present.

### Crow Shooting Profitable

DOVER, Mass.—Sharpshooting citizens could earn money here from 1789 to 1841 by hunting crows. Old town records uncovered by the WPA historical records survey show the bounty on each crow ranged from 6d. (about 12 cents) in the early years to 20 cents in 1708.

### Meet "Watermelon Willie"

COLUMBIA, A member of Columbia's chain gang is "Watermelon Willie," who eats at least four melons a day in addition to his regular meals. However, he says he hasn't felt so well lately because he usually can "put away 10 or 12 when I'm feeling right."

### Labour Party Leadership Major Attlee May Soon Retire

LONDON, Nov. 11 (Reuter).—The question of the leadership of the Labour Party and consequently the leadership of the Opposition in the coming session of Parliament is likely to loom large next week.

Major Clement R. Attlee has been Leader for four years. It is suggested in some quarters that it is time for a change.

The most discussed candidate is Mr. Arthur Greenwood who, during Major Attlee's illness, led well, especially at the outbreak of war, but it is uncertain whether he will permit himself to be nominated against his leader, whom he has served so loyally in the past.

Others mentioned are Dr. Hugh Dalton, former Chairman of the Labour Party, and Mr. H. S. Morrison, the Labour Leader in London. It is thought in Labour circles that the Party to decide whether they will support Major Attlee to continue or be succeeded.

Decision on whether there will be nominations will be taken early next week.

### SENSATIONAL PROPOSALS TO JAPAN ARE RUMOURED

(Continued from Page 1.)

report, will be deferred for possible diplomatic negotiation between Britain and America and the "new central Government of Chukotomato."

"Apparently Reached Stalemate" TOKYO, Nov. 11 (Reuter).—No formal negotiations have been started between the Foreign Minister, Admiral Nomura, and the United States Ambassador, Mr. Joseph Grew, according to the "Asahi Shimbun."

The first interview between the two diplomats on Nov. 4, the newspaper says, was merely of a preliminary nature.

The two conversations between the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Tanaka, and the British Ambassador, Sir Robert Craigie, the Japanese newspaper also preliminary questions on some of the pending problems between Japan and Britain, and were not a general discussion of the full list of pending problems involving British interests in China.

Judging from indications, the "Asahi" adds, Japan's negotiations with Britain and the United States have apparently reached stalemate with no prospect for removal of the difficulties.

### TAKING NO CHANCES

(Continued from Page 1.)

eral Denis (Minister of National Defence).

"Not Unduly Worried" BRUSSELS, Nov. 11 (Reuter).—Canals in northern Belgium, which have been closed for several weeks for defence purposes, have now been reopened.

This is interpreted as a sign that the Belgian Army Command is not unduly worried.

Meanwhile the Finance Minister has revealed the terrific cost to the country of the mobilisation measures. The cost of the three months mobilisation, from October to December, he said, was £27,000,000.

The sum could not be raised by an internal loan, and so a 70 per cent. excess profits tax would be instituted as well as increased taxes on several items, including motor cars and petrol.

500,000 Under Arms

**SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"**  
NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (UP).—The Brussels correspondent of the "New York Herald Tribune" estimates that Hitler's 1,000,000 Belgian soldiers are now under arms but of a total population of 6,000,000.

The cost to the Belgian Treasury is at least 300,000,000 francs a month. In addition, industrial activity is completely disrupted.

### ULTIMATUM REPORT

(Continued from Page 1.)

received letters from the Consulate advising them to return to England if there is no particular reason for staying.

"Reuter" understands that the measure is merely precautionary and in no way means that the situation is regarded as critical.

The atmosphere to-day is less tense. Well-informed circles believe that this particular crisis is blowing over. No extension is reported of the flooding of the main defences, following yesterday's decision of the part of preliminary inundation in two areas.

Feeling in Amsterdam is much more cheerful to-day and there is evidently less uneasiness at The Hague.

### From Belgium, Too

BRUSSELS, Nov. 11 (Reuter).—An unofficial committee of the British colony has advised British subjects possessing their own means of transport to make arrangements to leave the country.

**SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"**  
AMSTERDAM, Nov. 11 (UP).—It is officially announced that all major coastal lighthouses will be extinguished north of Edmond (on the west coast north of Latitude 52.37). All lighthouses will be darkened, except that at Noorhinder, lying between latitudes 51.55 N. and 6.33 E.

### Ships Must Leave

**SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"**  
PARIS, Nov. 11 (UP).—The Amsterdam correspondent of the "Paris Midland" reports that, in addition to cancelling all leave for the Dutch Army and police, the Dutch have ordered all ships to immediately leave ports in territories under a state of siege.

The entry of ships into certain canals and waters has also been prohibited and guards of soldiers and gendarmes have been established around public buildings.

It is also reported that the Government is considering calling up more classes of reserves.

**Hitler Confers With Army**  
LONDON, Nov. 11 (Reuter).—Hitler held lengthy conferences with his army chiefs and Ministers yesterday, according to Radio Rome.

**Key Points Flooded**  
AMSTERDAM, Nov. 11 (Reuter).—It is learned to-night that only certain key points of the main defences have so far been flooded.

The flood-gate at Baarn and Ziest are not yet opened.

The order for evacuation of these towns does not affect everybody.

**No Evacuation**  
AMSTERDAM, Nov. 11 (Reuter).—Police headquarters at Baarn and Ziest, near the southern shores of the Zuider Zee, to-day denied as untrue the Amsterdam report that inhabitants of the two towns had been or were being evacuated as the area was to be flooded.

**London Comments**  
LONDON, Nov. 11 (Reuter).—All the British newspapers comment on the Nazi threat to the Netherlands.

The "News Chronicle" says that if Hitler invades the Netherlands he will commit a crime in the eyes of the world and, also, probably, in the eyes of his own people, without a single extenuating circumstance.

The newspaper recalls that as recently as last September, Germany promised to respect the integrity and inviolability of the Netherlands in all circumstances, and yet at the present moment is having to take emergency measures against a Nazi threat.

"There is no better indication of the rock bottom which German reputation has reached under Nazi rule," the journal remarks.

**New York Warning**  
New York to-day, the "Herald Tribune" says, it would be grimly ironic if Germany were to alter the whole situation of the war in a way which will convince Americans that the earlier war still had to be fought over again.

**Mysterious Calm**  
TOKYO, Nov. 11 (Reuter).—A mysterious calm prevails at The Hague. No newspapers have issued a single extra edition and there is no excited tone noticeable in the radio announcers' talks despite the fact that the eyes of the world are now on the situation of the Netherlands.

This is according to the Japanese Minister at The Hague, Mr. Ishii, in a radio telephone talk with the "Yomiuri Shimbun" last night.

Mr. Ishii is quoted by the newspaper as saying that no excitement followed the German-Dutch border clash, which is officially reported as "a mere traffic incident."

**Information Controlled**  
AMSTERDAM, Nov. 11 (Reuter).—Amsterdam is calm and life is normal, and the newspapers give no hint of the fears entertained in many quarters.

The Netherlands authorities are anxious that their defence precautions are not interpreted as an unneutral action or as being taken against any one belligerent.

This is why information is being controlled and why the reports of flooding which have been coming in at intervals since last night are still unconfirmed.

The frontier incident at Venloo is published by the newspapers only in the semi-official version given last night.

### Knitting Is London Craze

LONDON, Nov. 11 (Reuter).—Everyone in Britain is knitting almost every conceivable sort of garment for the troops.

Weekly figures of wool consumption reveal the huge increase which has taken place since the outbreak of war. One big firm has fulfilled orders of between 70,000 to 80,000 lbs. of wool a week.

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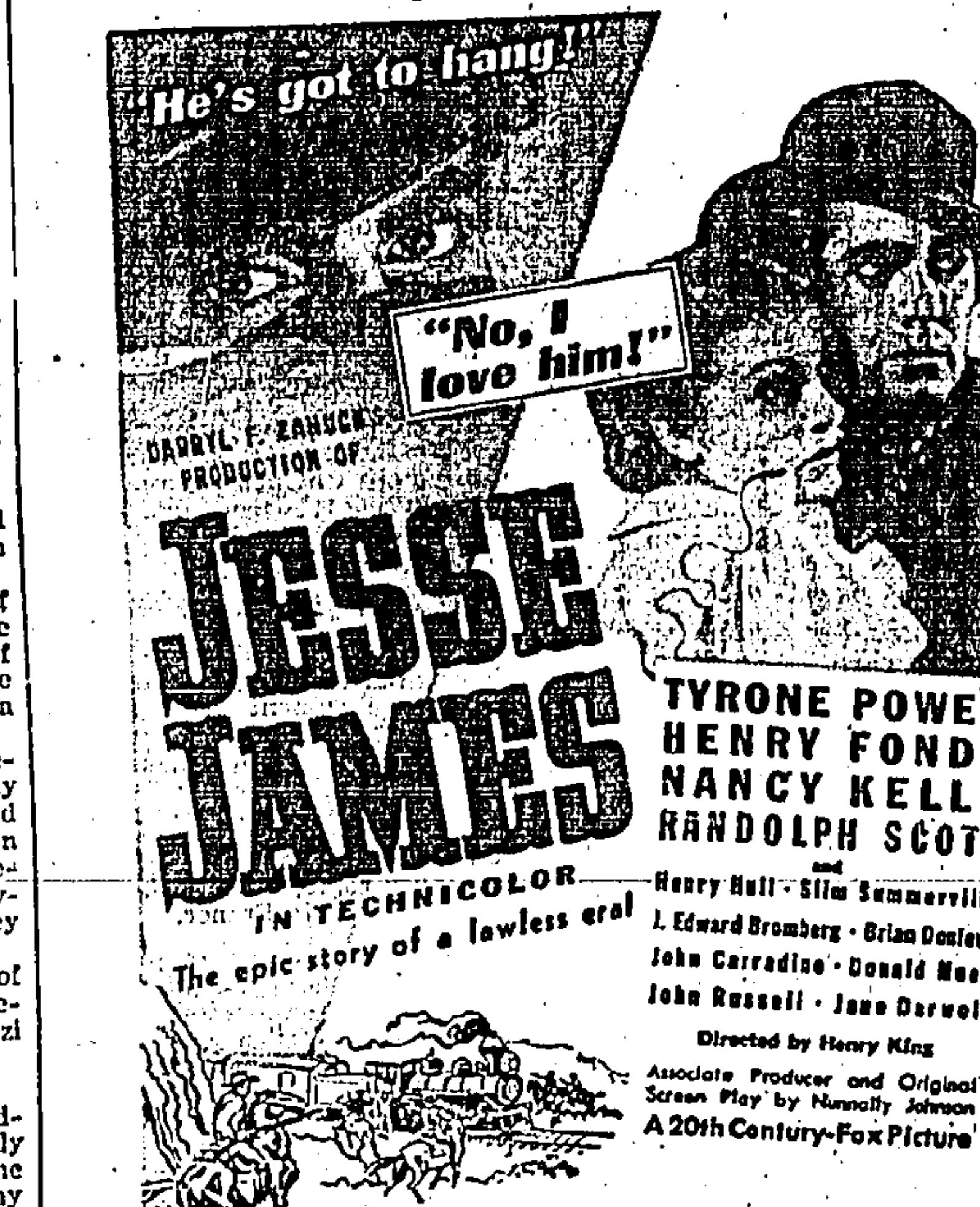
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"OLD FAVOURITES"

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WEDNESDAY ONLY :	"SMILIN' THROUGH" Norma Shearer - Frédéric March
THURSDAY ONLY :	"BEAU HUNK" Laurel and Hardy
FRIDAY ONLY :	"GIRL of the GOLDEN WEST" Joannette MacDonald - Nelson Eddy
SATURDAY ONLY :	"GREAT WALTZ" Louise Rainer - Fernand Grivot
SUNDAY MONDAY :	"MUTINY ON THE BOUNTY" Charles Laughton - Clark Gable

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